giving the date when it was last charged together with the name of the firm by which it was charged, the address of the last charging station and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more and manufactured after the date of this notification shall have stamped upon it the name or the trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.

and in column 1 *for* the words "Notification No. 706-39, dated the 30th January 1915" *read* "Notification No. 596-D., dated 6th December 1919."

Pages 11-12.—For the rule "If any Carbide of Calcium is wetted .....its bulk of water" in column 3 against "Carbide of Calcium" *substitue* the following :—

"If any Carbide of Calcium becomes wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport, it shall be destroyed by immersion in deep water. If, however, deep water is not avilable, the wet Carbide of Calcium shall be spread out in the open in an isolated position, all precautions being taken to prevent lights being brought near until the material has given off all its gas."

Pages 12 and 13.—Insert the following as note (*f*) in column 2 against entry "Compressed Atmospheric Air" to "Compressed or liquefied Sulphurous Acid Gas":—

"In the case of cylinders for Anhydrous Ammonia the greatest pressure of gas must be assumed as 1,000 lbs. per square inch and at that pressure the stress in the metal must not exceed 6 tons per square inch for wrought iron or 7 tons per square inch for steel."

Insert the entry "Compressed Ammonia Gas or Liquefied Anhydrous Ammonia" in the note "other commodities.....commodities" appearing in column 4 against the entries named above.

Insert the entry "Compressed Ammonia Gas or Liquefied Anhydrous Ammonia" in the note "Compressed.....brakevan" appearing in column 5 against the entries named above.

Page 13.—Add the following note below the first clause in column 2 against the items matches, safety and matches, non-safety."

[*Note.*—During such time as, owing to the war, the present difficulty of obtaining materials exists, Matches, non-safety, may be packed in strong dust tight wooden cases with tar paper lining instead of the metal lining required above; but as card-board lining is safer than tar paper lining, the former should be used whenever possible. The thickness of the wood utilised in the outer case, should conform to that given in Clause (2) below.]

Schedule VI, Chapter III, Part II.—Pages 24 and 25.—Cancel the whole of this Schedule and *substitute* the accompanying revised Schedule VI.

SCHEDULE VI.

Acetylene.

No. 596-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Notification.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 6th December 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the Notification of Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 706-39, dated the 30th January 1915 :—

I. The Governer-General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that Acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor-General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt:

Provided also, that nothing in this notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or re-charging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene:

Provided also, that acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas (that is, to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not when under compression be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.

(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.

(3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.

(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to one square inch:

Provided also, that acetylene when contained in homogeneous porous substance with or without acetone or other solvent, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(1) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed.

(2) The porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

(3) Any acetone or other solvent used shall not be capable of chemical reaction with the acetylene gas or with the porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder, and the quantity of acetone or other solvent shall be such that when fully charged with acetylene it shall not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance at any temperature likely to be met with in ordinary practice or use.

(4) A drawing showing the method of construction of every type of cylinder it is proposed to use for the storage of compressed acetylene gas shall be deposited with the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India and no cylinder shall be so used unless it is of a design approved in writing by the said Chief Inspector:

Provided that this shall not be deemed to prohibit the use of existing cylinders for a period of five years from the date of this notification.

(5) The pressure in the cylinders shall not exceed two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit:

Provided that no cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more, which has the ends secured to the body by welding only, and no cylinder in which a porous substance is used without acetone or other solvent shall be charged to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit. This condition shall not apply to cylinders used exclusively for marine lighting by an officer appointed by a local Government in that behalf.

(6) Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more in which under this notification the pressure allowed may be two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch, shall be annealed and every cylinder shall be tested by hydraulic pressure to a pressure of not less than four times the pressure to which the cylinder is to be subjected in use, such hydraulic pressure to be maintained for a period of not less than fifteen minutes and no cylinder shall be used which on the first occasion of its being subjected to this test shall show any permanent stretch.

(7) The compression of the acetylene shall be carried out only on such premises as shall have been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time by that officer.

(8) No firm shall charge with acetylene any cylinder manufactured by any other firm unless it is in full possession of full particulars and previous history of such cylinder or has otherwise assured itself that the cylinder complies with the requirements of this notification.

(9) Whenever a cylinder is charged with acetylene it shall be subjected to a thorough visual examination if the history of the cylinder shows that it has not been subjected to such an examination within the previous twelve months and at the same time the valve shall be removed and the condition of the porous substance at the neck of the cylinder ascertained.

(10) Every cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked upon it or upon a brass plate soldered to it the name of the manufacturer and the words "Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 596-D., dated the 6th December 1919" and every cylinder shall bear a label giving the date when it was last charged together with the name of the

firm by which it was charged, the address of the last charging station, and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more and manufactured after the date of this notification shall have stamped upon it the name or the trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.

(11). Each charging firm shall keep a record of every cylinder charged by it. This record shall give the following information, namely :—

(*a*) the date of each charging of the cylinder;

(*b*) the dates upon which solvent has been added;

(*c*) the dates upon which the cylinder has been thoroughly examined as provided in condition (9), the result of each such examination, and the name of the person carrying out such examination; and

in the case of cylinders first issued by the firm, the tare weight of the cylinder including porous substance and acetone or other solvent, the nature of the solvent, and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder;

The record shall be open to the inspection of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India.

(12) Every facility shall be given to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India to inspect the apparatus and methods by which the cylinders are charged.

II. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutly the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this notification to be an explosive.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 198 T.—20.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 29th August 1922.

AMENDMENTS IN CHAPTERS II, V AND XIII, PART I, AND IN CHAPTER III, SCHEDULE I, PART II OF THE GENERAL RULES OF 1906 FOR WORKING OPEN LINES OF RAILWAY.

Through a misapprehension of the orders contained in Railway Board's Resolution No. 793 T.—16, dated the 6th August 1917, the word "outermost" was inserted before the words "facing points" occurring in the first portion only of Rule 44 (*c*) and not before the same words occurring in the latter portion of the rule as introduced by Railway Board's Resolution No. 198 T.—20, dated the 28th April 1921. It is necessary that the word should appear in both places.

2. It has been represented that the words "in the direction of an approaching train" which were omitted from the revised Rule 110 *vide* Railway Board's Resolution No. 198 T.—20, dated the 28th April 1921, should be retained and the Railway Board consider that the retention of the words is necessary.

3. A slight addition to rule 201 (3) (*v*) regarding the colouring of line-clear forms, as introduced by the Resolution referred to in paragraph 2 above, is also considered necessary.

4. Since the issue of Railway Board's Resolution No. 198 T.—20, dated the 28th April 1921, certain further amendments have become necessary in the revised rules regulating the packing and carriage by railway in India of dangerous goods other than explosives, which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1025—R. T., dated the 10th June 1912.

5. In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction under Section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption by the administrations of all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals and goods, of the amendments specified in the annexure hereto, to the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

6. The Railway Board also desire that the said amendments may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government and that the Agents of those railways may be invited to submit a formal application for the adoption on their respective lines of the said amendments and also of the other amendments published with Railway Board's Resolution No. 198 T.—20, dated the 28th April 1921.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the accompanying amendments be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by Section 47, sub-section.

365